

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1827.

[NO. 125.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Watches & Jewellery.

THOMAS TROTTER & CO.



TAKES this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches & Clocks.

at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles:—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches;
Ladies' do. do. do.
Silver lever and plain do.
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs;
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;
Military Buttons, Lace and Epaulettes;
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;
Bags and Clasp; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.
17

Removal.

DR. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT

TAKES this method of informing those who may feel disposed to honor him with their patronage, that he has removed to the late residence of Mr. Abner Houston, where he may be found and consulted at any time, except when engaged in his professional avocations abroad. He would also return his thanks to the inhabitants of Providence and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage during the past year; he furthermore solicits a continuance of the same, and will endeavor, by his assiduity and attention to business, to give general satisfaction. Considering the scarcity of money, and the pressure of the times, he promises that his charges shall be very moderate.

Providence, Mecklenburg county, N. C.
February 1, 1827.—184

N. B. Family Medicines kept on hand for sale.

Stop the Villain,

And beware of the Swindler.

ONE Thomas Hadley, (and I am ashamed to acknowledge, a kinsman of my own) came to my house in November last, and was treated with kindness and respect. About the middle of December he bargained with me for a valuable stud-horse, at the price of \$150; said he then rode a borrowed creature, the owner of which lived about one mile from Concord; borrowed of me a valuable mare, with a saddle and bridle, and started in the morning, to be back in the evening, with the \$150 to pay for the stud, but never returned. Said Hadley is about 23 years old, middle size, sandy complexion, and a down look; the mare is black, a white face, four white legs, and is branded with W. H. Any person who will give me information of saidascal, and direct to the post-office in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. shall be generously rewarded.

February 17, 1827.—3125

The Courier, Augusta, Ga. will insert the above three times, and forward his account to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

The Charlotte Stage

HAS commenced running between this place and Camden, S. C. once a week—distance 80 miles. It leaves Charlotte every Wednesday at 5 o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Camden on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Camden on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives in Charlotte on Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARE—Passage to Camden, \$5, or 61 cents per mile. For seats, apply at the different Post-Offices.

Persons wishing to travel on this line, may expect to meet with good accommodations, and on as cheap terms as any other line in the southern country. There is now a direct stage line from Charleston, S. C. to Knoxville, Tenn. which passes through this place; and besides, stages leave here every week, in different directions, thus affording facilities of communication with every section of the country.

THOMAS BOYD.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1827.—4127

The editor of the Western Carolinian will give the above four insertions in his paper, and forward his account for payment.

Runaway.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of this county, on the 24th of December last, a negro man, about 28 or 30 years of age, near six feet high, stout and well made, has lost some of his teeth, one of which is a front tooth in the lower jaw; is of rather black complexion, calls himself CYRUS, and says he belongs to Charles McCulloch, near Rocky Mount, South-Carolina, whom he left in the month of June last.

ALLEN BALDWIN, Jailor.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1827.—20

SELLING OFF

At Costs and Charges.

THE subscriber, intending to close his business in this place with the least possible delay, offers his remaining stock of goods at unusually low prices, for cash. A liberal discount also will be allowed to those who purchase in lots.

Those persons who are indebted to him, are requested to call and settle their accounts (either by note or otherwise) immediately; and those who can neglect this friendly warning, need not expect any further indulgence.

JONATHAN HARRIS.

Charlotte, N. C. March 3, 1827.—4125

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of William S. Alexander, deceased, at January Sessions of Cabarrus Court, hereby request all persons indebted to said deceased, by note, book account or otherwise, to make payment; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar.

ALPHONSO ALEXANDER, } Ex'rs.
PHILANDER ALEXANDER, }

3125

Notice.

I OFFER for rent, the well known house and lots in the town of Charlotte, formerly occupied by Mrs. M. Wishert, deceased, for the term of one year. Any person wishing to rent, can have the opportunity of so doing, by applying to the subscriber, or to Samuel McComb in the town of Charlotte.

WILLIAM M'COMB.

Feb. 27, 1827.—3125

Notice.

THE subscriber offers a very valuable tract of land at private sale, containing about 250 acres. Any person wishing to buy my land, I would be glad they would call and see me. I will sell low.

JACOB BAKER.

Feb. 26, 1827.—2125

Notice.

ALL persons holding receipts against And'w. Clark, as Constable, for the last year, are requested to come forward and lift their papers from the undersigned, as the term of office of the said Clark has expired.

W. H. McLEARY,
H. HOOVER,
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD.

Feb. 26, 1827.—3125

N. B. Most of the papers are in the hands of W. H. McLeary.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST or mislaid, a Pocket Book, containing twenty dollars. The pocket book was an old one, and had been injured by being burnt. Whoever may have found said pocket book, and will leave it, with its contents, at this office, shall be suitably rewarded.

CHRISTOPHER STEVENS.

March 3, 1827.—2126

Cheraw Marble Yard.

THE subscribers have commenced business two doors east of the Brick Store, on Church Street, where they will supply those who may wish to call on them, with

MARBLE TOMB STONES,

Tablets and Monuments,

at the shortest notice, and the work will be executed in the neatest manner.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

The subscribers will furnish Marble or Free Stone, for steps, underpinning, door and window sills, caps, &c. for building.

ROBERTS & SWEETLAND.

Cheraw, Jan. 25, 1827.—3125

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Political.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

From the National Intelligencer.

In the following letter, which reached us by the last mail from Harrisburg, from a source entitled to full credit, our readers will find other "signs of the times," not less striking than any we have yet spread before them.

HARRISBURG, MARCH 16, 1827.—The "Signs of the Times" are, indeed, ominous of an unprincipled combination of aspiring men, who are determined to raise themselves into office, and that by any means, and at any price—even the destruction of the very elements of our excellent Government. You are correct in your interpretation of Mr. Van Buren's threat in the Senate: for a part of the "combination" have been here, with purse in one hand and a club in the other. One of them (who, by the way, had forgotten his prudence,) stated to me that they had in their hands \$2,000, for the purpose of establishing a Press here, and if the Editors of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer would turn into the pack, and bellow lustily in favor of Gen. Jackson, and the disorganizers who make his gallant services a cloak to hide their dishonest purposes, their patronage should be increased to double its extent; if not, that the \$2,000 should be applied to establishing a Press to answer those purposes, and crush them. Such is the course these men adopt; but as their schemes become known, I feel assured that the good sense of this State will ultimately put down such unholy combinations. Whatever the opinion of this State may be in relation to the next Presidential Election, this is certain; that the great majority of the People here are decidedly favorable to the policy pursued by the present Administration. Its policy is the same which has always been contended for by the Republican Party of this State; and if the Combination pursue that indiscriminate opposition, a reaction will be produced. Principles cannot be best sight of in our support of men. It is rumored that part of the plan is to oppose the State Administration, and overthrow it too, unless it will enter into their views. This, I am convinced, the Administration of this State will never do. They will take such course as may be decided upon by the Republican Party of the State, and none other. Governor Shulze has just been unanimously re-elected by the Democratic Party, and, by his prudence, has secured a greater degree of public approbation than any man who has ever held the office. With him goes the Democratic Party.

"There can be no doubt that messengers have been despatched to every State in the Union with the motives that brought those here, and it is right that the People should know it."

This Letter, we repeat, is from a source in which we repose implicit faith. It shows the extent and ramifications of the intrigues which are on foot. We do not know who compose the Mission which it describes; but we venture to say, that they have exceeded their commission, if they have made the support of Gen. Jackson a *sine qua non* with the Harrisburg Intelligencer. If they had understood their instructions, they would probably have recommended, in addition to an unqualified opposition to the present Administration, that by all means the Intelligencer should avoid "premature commitments" as to the successors to the Presidential and Vice Presidential Chairs. Because, it is well understood, that, in the prospect of the success of the newly organized party, whose "sentiment" has been "concentrated" at Washington recently, a candidate is yet to be determined on by the party for one of those chairs—and possibly for both.

But, however the embassy to Harrisburg may have been instructed, the fact above disclosed is really appalling. What are we to come to, when this sort of "improvement" of the press, commencing in the core of the Government, is made to insinuate itself wherever there exists an influential press which has not already been subdued? At the very moment of making this reflection, we have met with the following, in the Trenton True American of Saturday last:

"In addition, to what has already been disclosed on this subject, we were informed by an opposition gentleman, a short time since, who pretended to know, but who could not, it appears, keep the secrets of his party, that they must succeed, as they had a fund of \$50,000, which they intended to employ in establishing presses in the several States, which were to be employed in writing down the Administration, and argued from this, that Mr. Adams could not be re-elected."

Attempts have been made, we are well assured, to purchase two other presses, that are now established, or to employ their Editors in slandering the Administration, under the promises of large supplies and liberal support; but happily without effect; the Editors of those papers being too high minded, to be thus bought up. It is thus that the leaders of the Opposition (not the People) are determined to control public opinion, and corruptly elevate themselves to office, over the ruins of those who now preside over the Nation."

It is a most sinister state of things which this paragraph describes—so monstrous, indeed, that we do not yield to it an easy faith. If the fact can be proved which is alluded to in the above, and of which faint rumors have before reached us, we shall see where the epithets of Coalition, corruption, &c. properly belong.

Let us not be supposed to charge these things on the body of the friends of Gen. Jackson. Most of them are too honest and direct in their political purposes to resort to such means as these to sustain the claims of their candidate. It is only veteran traders in politics who could contrive such a plan for subsidizing the press, where it is venal, and breaking it down where it cannot be seduced. We mistake "the signs of the times," if the original friends of Gen. Jackson do not in time find that they have suffered themselves to be the sport of the superior tact and dexterity of the more accomplished "leaders" in whose service they are at present blindly enlisted.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE COLONIAL TRADE.

It will be seen that the President has issued his proclamation in conformity with the act of the 1st of March, 1825. By the 6th section of the above mentioned act it is enacted, that the same shall continue in force so long as certain enumerated ports shall be opened to the vessels of the United States, but that if the intercourse between the United States and all or any of the said ports, shall at any time be prohibited by Act of Parliament, or Order in Council, then, or from the time when the same shall begin to be in force, proclamation to that effect being made by the President, the act, so far as it concerns the intercourse between the United States and the said ports in British vessels, shall cease to operate in their favour, and the acts of the 18th of April, 1818, and 15th of May 1820, shall be revived. The proclamation of the President declares this prohibition to have taken place by the act of parliament of the 5th of July, 1825, and by an Order in Council of the 27th of July, 1826, which went into effect on the 2nd of December last; and the contingency contemplated having arisen, and notification of it being now given by the proclamation, the acts of April, 1818, and May, 1820, are consequently revived. By the first of these it is enacted, that no British vessel shall come to this country from such British Colonial ports as are shut to our vessels. The second, which is supplementary to the first, enumerates these ports, and both subject to confiscation the vessels and cargoes violating the same. Neither of these acts touches the intercourse with Canada. As the interdicted vessels must come by sea, the lake navigation remains unaffected.

This proclamation, says the American (from which we copy the present article), was required by the act of March 1823; and Congress having left that law unrevoked, no other course remained to the Executive.

Blame has been thrown on the administration, because no legislation on this subject took place in the session of 1825—26, a circumstance attributed to a desire in the Cabinet to finish the matter by negotiation. We have before remarked, when speaking on this subject, that this preference was natural for several reasons. Negotiation was a more definite, conclusive and permanent mode of arrangement. It has already been resorted to, and was in fact still pending; and the refusal of Great Britain to negotiate, and still more the declaration of Mr. Canning, that he did not consider it a matter of a negotiation, gave surprise to some of the advocates of legislation, as well as the cabinet and its friends. These grounds for the preference for negotiation manifested by the Cabinet, are also treated in an editorial article in the Intelligencer of Saturday. We would draw the reader's attention, however, more particularly to that part of the article which goes to show that the failure to legislate arose, not from the interposition of the Administration, but from the want of time.

Error has been attributed to the Administration, because Congress did not legislate on the subject at the session be-

fore the last. Well; what prevented Congress from legislating then? It is an extraordinary reproach to make the Executive, that Congress did not perform its duty, supposing it to be its duty to legislate. On this point, we recur to the speeches of two gentlemen who took the lead on opposite sides of the question, in the debate in the Senate at its last session, and which have been published in pamphlet form, and which we propose to publish in *extenso* shortly.—General Smith says, in his speech, speaking of the proceedings at the session preceding the last, "I took my own course, and moved that the report of the Committee on Commerce should be recommitted, with instructions, and I succeeded by a large majority of the Senate. It was sent to the Committee on Finance, and I reported a bill which would have passed out for want of time.—It was not rejected, as Mr. Canning has stated." Again, the venerable Senator says: "The terms offered were liberal. We all admitted that they were so; that we were perfectly satisfied with them? And why then did we not accept them. I have already answered that question: because Congress had not time to act." And again, speaking of the bill of the session before the last, he says: "That a majority of the Senate was in its favor, I do know, and that it would have passed if we had had time." Thus, according to the high evidence of the Senator from Maryland, three times delivered, it was not the President, but want of time that prevented the passage of the bill at the session prior to the last—a rather strange cause, by the way, when we recollect that the session was of about six months duration. This evidence of Gen. Smith ought to be deemed conclusive, as his speech appears to be so deemed by the majority of the Senate, of whom he was one.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, in his speech, says, At the "last session, a memorial, praying the removal of the discriminating duty, was referred to the Committee of Commerce, who made a report declining legislation, because it was a proper subject for negotiation. A bill for that purpose was, however, introduced, but was not acted upon for want of time." When the gentleman from Maryland applied to the President and Secretary of State, they both said it might be repealed; they made no objection; they did not dissuade him; they both told him there was no longer any difficulty in the adjustment of the affair with Great Britain; that the negotiations were about to be renewed. It was a mere question, whether it was better to give them this in advance, or hold it in our hands until the negotiation. But they left him entirely at liberty, and he so stated, in his speech of last year."

Thus it appears that it was not the Administration, but the want of time, that prevented the passage of the bill. The President and Secretary of State, when applied to, it appears, frankly gave their opinion. They thought it best to effect the object by negotiation, the means in which both Governments up to that time, had confided; but they did not attempt to control the action of the Senate, which was left free to pursue its own course, and which it appears would have passed a bill if it could have found the time.

After all, neither the Administration nor the Opposition to the Administration, is to blame on account of the present state of this question. Great Britain alone is chargeable with the existing condition of the controversy. Had she notified the American Government, in March, 1826, that she would not negotiate, instead of inviting it to renew the negotiation, the question might have been satisfactorily settled at the session of Congress previous to the last.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the sixth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports," which was approved on the first day of March, in the year our Lord 1823, it is enacted "that this act, unless repealed, altered or amended by Congress, shall be and continue in force so long as the above enumerated British colonial ports shall be open to the admission of the vessels of the U. States, conformably to the provisions of the British act of Parliament, of the 24th of June last, being the forty-fourth chapter of the Acts of the third year of George the Fourth: But if at any time the trade and intercourse between the U. States and all or any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, authorized by the said act of Parliament, should be prohibited by a British Order in Court

Council, or act of Parliament, or from the day of the date of such Order, or by any act of Parliament, then, from the time that the same shall commence to be in force, proclamation to that effect having been made by the President of the United States, and every provision of this act, so far as the same shall apply to the intercourse between the United States, and the above enumerated British colonial ports, in British vessels, shall cease to operate in their favor; and each and every provision of the 'Act concerning Navigation,' approved on the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the act supplementary thereto, approved on the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall revive and be in full force."

And whereas, by an act of the British Parliament, which passed on the fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1825, entitled "An act to repeal the several laws relating to the Customs," the said act of Parliament, of the 24th June, 1822, was repealed; and by another act of the British Parliament, passed on the fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1825, in the sixth year of the reign of George the Fourth, entitled "An act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," and by an order of His Britannic Majesty in Council, bearing date the 27th of July, 1826, the trade and intercourse authorized by the aforesaid act of Parliament of the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and the greater part of the said British colonial ports therein enumerated, have been prohibited upon and from the first day of December last past, and the contingency has thereby arisen on which the President of the U. States was authorized by the sixth section aforesaid of the act of Congress of 1st March, 1823, to issue a proclamation to the effect therein mentioned:

Now, therefore, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the trade and intercourse authorized by the said act of Parliament of the 24th of June, 1822, between the United States and the British Colonial ports enumerated in the aforesaid act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1823, have been, and are, upon and from the 1st day of December, 1826, by the aforesaid two several acts of Parliament, of the 5th of July, 1825, and by the aforesaid British Order in Council of the 27th day of July, 1826, prohibited.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1827, and the fifty-first of the Independence of the United States. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

By the President: H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

CONGRESS.

It is a subject of disappointment and dissatisfaction, that Congress have adjourned, and left the most important subjects of national policy unsettled, and almost unattended to. The people will not much longer endure such gross neglect of their interests, and the waste of their time and money upon party, personal, and frivolous objects, to the detriment of the national well-being. The session just closed is a monument of factional violence, which we would gladly forget, but which in its effects upon the country will be long remembered. The vital importance of several topics to be considered, led the community to expect that an exclusive devotion to them would be given, and that party virulence would yield to their paramount consequence—but what has been the result? Every embryo politician has considered it his duty, and the good fortune of the people, that they should be informed of his valuable opinions upon the state of the republic, that he should deal out columns of words seasoned with occasional truisms relative to the importance of honesty, purity of elections, and responsibility of public officers. Day after day has been consumed in puny and abortive attempts at wit and eloquence, the lightning and thunders of which were to sink into an early grave the "corrupt administration." The Hall of the House of Representatives has been made an arena for combats of passion and malice, and we find the challenge to a duel dated within its walls. We desire not to be querulous, but will not refrain from expressing an honest indignation at such faithless conduct on the part of the people's representatives. The discussion of a resolution offered by a Mr. Saunders, inquiring why the Secretary of State has exercised the discretion confided to him by law, in designating the public printers, frivolous as it was, has been suffered to consume a portion of each day for nearly or quite a third of the session—while the bill regulating our commercial relations with the colonies of Great Britain—the subject of dispute between Georgia and the United States, and other momentous business, have been deferred to the last moment, and finally left undecided, exposing the country to the evils of foreign quarrels, and to the risk of civil war.

N. Y. Times.

Among the passengers, by a late arrival at New York, from Liverpool, we perceive the name of Sir Charles Pishall, bart. H. B. M. Consul for North Carolina, to reside in Wilmington, is announced. Wil. Herald.

Intelligence.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, FEB. 13.—By the packet ship Robert Fulton, Capt. Britton, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received regular files of London papers to the evening of the 7th of February, inclusive, and Lloyds List of the 2nd and 6th of February. The editors of the Commercial are also indebted to Capt. Britton for a Liverpool paper of the 9th, the day on which he sailed.

The British Parliament assembled on the 8th, and the great topic of interest, was the belief that the corn laws would be taken into immediate consideration. The Ministers have however announced that the subject would not be brought forward until the 19th of February. Mr. Canning is to introduce the question to the Commons, and Lord Liverpool in the House of Lords.

Three transports, which had arrived at Portsmouth to take on board additional troops for Portugal, had been ordered to leave that port, from which it is inferred that no more troops are to be sent out.

The stud of the Duke of York sold for £8000.—The King has expressed his determination to pay such debts of the Duke of York, as the property and effects of the late Duke might not liquidate.—The whole amount of debts is about £300,000—of property about £160,000.

The accounts from England, says the New-York American, establish, as it seems to us, the certainty, that the peace of Europe will be preserved. The Portuguese rebels have melted away, after a first defeat by Portuguese troops, unaided by British arms. The Marquis of Chaves is said to have retired wounded into Spain; and the London Courier of the 6th, after a gratulating strain of remarks upon the decision and promptness of Mr. Canning's conduct, says, "what remains to be done will be accomplished, without firing a single English musket." French funds continued to rise steadily, and every thing gives assurance of undisturbed peace.

The French law on the press, had been essentially modified by the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, to which it was submitted—modifications which stripped it of much of its odious character, and which the House was expected to adopt.

A curious question of "etiquette," had arisen at the French Court, which threatens serious, and almost national consequences. The Ambassador of the Emperor of Austria, M. d'Appony, has been instructed to refuse to recognize the titles of the old Marshals of Bonaparte, derived from conquered places, now within the rule of Austria; and instead, therefore, of addressing the Marshals Soult, Oudinot, and Marmont, as Dukes of Dalmatia, Reggio, and Ragusa, he calls them Dukes Soult, Oudinot, and Marmont. The Marshals have complained to the King, and threatened the Ambassador. Old Oudinot threatened to run his sword through the Austrian, and Soult sent him word that "in whatever place he meets with M. d'Appony, the Duke of Dalmatia will have unequivocal proofs of what he thinks concerning him."

The whole subject has been brought under the notice of the Chamber of Deputies and there is no saying what great events may from there trifling causes spring.

Mr. Vice President Calhoun's call for investigation, is noticed at length in the London papers.

France.—Letters received at Madrid on the 22nd of January from Cadiz, state that the French are about to evacuate that place, and that the national guard has already received orders to hold themselves in readiness to perform a part of the duty there. This news is looked upon as premature, but by no means as false; and, moreover, it is certain that three regiments of militia and a regiment of infantry of Lusitania have orders to set out for the environs of Cadiz.

A Paris paper of Feb. 2nd says:—This day the Ministerial paper, the *Drapeau Blanc*, which has been supposed to be in the pay of the establishment of Foreign Affairs, announces that it will not appear again. The *Aristocrate* ceased at the commencement of the new year. The ministry is said to have expended no less than three millions during the last six years, in sustaining those Journals which nobody cared to read.

Lausanne, Jan. 26.—We have received from the Valais, the melancholy news, that, on the night of the 17th of this month, the town of Biel, in the valley of Conche, was, in a great measure, destroyed by an avalanche, which fell from a quarter where previously there never were any known. The number of unhappy persons who have fallen victims, as well as the details of the calamity, are as yet unknown. Every kind of succor have been found, and already thirty bodies mutilated, by the falling of the houses, destroyed.—Last week another avalanche fell at the baths of Louesche, which covered up and filled the empty space formed by the barriers erected for the preservation of the village and baths, so that

great fears are entertained that on the first fresh fall of snow, or when the spring thaw commences, a second avalanche tumbling over the first may sweep away the village, and the whole of the bath establishment.—*Nouvelles Vaudoises.*

Spain and Portugal.—The civil war of Portugal, is all but terminated. The Courier, in speaking of an official article from Madrid, Jan. 18, holds the following language:—

"We think we may safely affirm, that at the present moment, all that was most doubtful and threatening in the aspect of affairs has passed away. It is true, the pacific and friendly professions of Ferdinand have not yet been put to the test; or rather, no evidence of that fact has transpired; but it is almost certain, looking at the last advices from Portugal, that the occasion has, ere this, presented itself, and it can hardly be doubtful now how it would be used. Heaven knows, we are far from ascribing this change in the policy of Ferdinand's Government to any change in its principles or disposition. A document, and an important document, at this particular crisis, shews at once, what are the feelings, and what the necessities, which influence Ferdinand.—This document sufficiently proves that whatever demonstrations of energy and activity Spain may make to preserve her neutrality, they will be restricted to that object. If we look to Portugal, and disconnecting Portugal from those political considerations which brought her into contact with Spain, we may reasonably hope to see the spirit of disaffection subdued there. But be that as it may, so long as the dissensions of parties in that country are confined to the Portuguese themselves, so long as there is no meddling elsewhere, they can lead to no consequences affecting the general tranquillity of Europe."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BALTIMORE, March 20, 1827.

The Hamilton, Capt. Bunker, which arrived at New York on Sunday, sailed from Liverpool on the 12th ult. and has furnished papers three days later than before received. By the subjoined extracts, for which we are indebted to our correspondents of the Mercantile Advertiser and National Advocate, it appears that some further important successes have been obtained by the Greeks, and that the insurrection in Portugal is nearly suppressed.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool, from the 8th to the 12th Feb. consisted of only 2000 bales, and the price fell during that time from 1-8 to 1-4 per pound.

London, Feb. 10.—Last night it was announced by Lord Liverpool, in the H. of Peers, that on Monday se'night, should nothing occur to prevent it, he will bring on the subject of a revision of the Corn Laws. His Lordship was pressed but in vain, for information as to the specific measure which Government may have decided to bring forward.

We understand that the arrangement with Spain for the settlement of the British claims was finally agreed to in Paris on the 4th inst. It will be effected by an issue of debentures for the sum of £3,000,000 sterling, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London.

There has been no direct intelligence from Portugal since our last. All the news we have received indirectly, however, through France and Spain, tends strongly to prove the hopeless dispersion and defeat of the apostolical rebels. The battle of Courches de Beira is stated to have been for some time warmly contested, and the success of the Royalists (how originating, or how circulated during the heat of a battle, does not appear,) had immediately marched for Beira, and were almost close at hand. Upon this notion getting round, the officers betook themselves to flight, and a large portion of the soldiers went over to the news of an amnesty being published by the Regent induced a still larger number, indeed almost the whole corps of Mageasi, one of the rebel commanders, to give themselves up to the Count de Villa Flor.—The remainder took refuge in the Spanish territory.

Of the manner in which they were there received the accounts are by no means clear. Some state that they were supplied with arms and ammunition, and immediately sent off from Madrid, for the purpose of enabling them to make a second invasion; which is said to have taken place. It is, in fact, probable, that the Douro, and thus re-entered the province Tras-os-Montes; but there is little or, considering the way in which opinion must now be operated in favor of the receiving much accession.

Paris, Feb. 5.—Our letters from Rome say, that the accounts of the defeat of the Portuguese rebels have only increased the zeal of their friends in the sacred Coliseum at Rome, on the 3d of January, in the evening, it was resolved that circulars should be despatched in every direction, in order to have collections of money

made in the monasteries and all Catholic congregations, for the purpose of being sent into Spain. The apostolical, however, say, it is not money that is wanting in the Spanish Court; but Ferdinand is in want of force and resolution.

Colombia.—A letter from Porto Cavello, of February 16, states that Bolivar remained at Caracas, but was expected to proceed for Valencia in a few days. An order had been issued, directing that all custom house duties, throughout Colombia, should be paid in cash, the government vales not to be received in any case. This order, it was thought, would occasion much embarrassment to trade, and distress to the holders of the government paper, which is thus dishonored.

The letter adds, that Mr. Lichfield, our Consul at Porto Cavello, had been several days at Caracas, "on important business with the Liberator."

FIRE AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Our citizens were alarmed yesterday morning, at about three o'clock, by the cry of fire; on repairing to the spot, we found that it originated in a large warehouse in North Howard street, near Franklin, occupied by Mr. Henry Webb, an extensive wholesale grocery and produce dealer. The progress of the devouring element was so rapid, that in a short time the whole interior of the house in which the fire commenced, and an adjoining one, devoted to a similar object, was in flames. As usual, our firemen displayed the greatest daring and activity, and we do not recollect ever to have had our feelings more called upon, than by an occurrence which took place. Mr. Robert Norris, a fireman conspicuous for his intrepidity on all occasions, having charge of the pipe of the Washington Hose Company, and Mr. Branson, engineer of the U. Company, whose dauntlessness has long been proverbial among his fellow citizens, had led their lines of hose through a two story frame building, adjoining to those on fire, and placed themselves on the roof, in order to prevent it from being burned. The roof of the warehouse having tumbled in, it was observed that its lofty chimney and a large portion of the gable end were pressing from the perpendicular position, and inclined considerably towards the place where they stood. Their friends immediately informed them of the fact, and cautioned them against the danger, but they not being able, owing to their position, to see how much the wall leaned, believed that the apprehensions of their friends were without foundation, and persisted in retaining their station, and Norris even clambered up to the top of the chimney, that he might have a better opportunity to give the stream of water a proper direction. In a short time what had been apprehended occurred, nearly the whole of the upper part of the gable began to move slowly at first, but gradually increasing in velocity, carrying death and destruction before it. Branson and Norris saw their imminent danger, and the latter, leaping from the chimney, on which he was standing to the roof, endeavored to screen himself behind it; so rapid was the fall of the wall, that many persons supposed he had been knocked by it from the chimney, and in an instant he and his companion sank amidst the ruins of the frame building, which was literally crushed to pieces, and flattened to the earth. The feelings experienced by those who were looking on beggar description; a thrill of horror pervaded the whole crowd, but it was of short duration, a few moments seen rising from the ruins, apparently unhurt, waving their hands in triumph to their friends, who hailed them with hearty cheers. It would afford great satisfaction to be able to stop at this point of our narrative, but unfortunately, Mr. Knup, a baker, and Mr. John Rankin, a stone-cutter, who were below, were crushed to death, and soon afterwards their mangled corpses were drawn from among the rubbish. Several other persons were injured, but not seriously, and from the number who were passing through the house, fears are entertained that the destruction of life is greater than has yet been ascertained. We conversed with two or three of the persons who were slightly injured; Mr. Branson says, that after his fall, was Norris, who had been thrown near him, picking up the bricks from his breast. The property was in what amount; Mr. Webb's loss is probably very considerable, as there was a great quantity of liquors in the building.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Horrid murder.—One of the most shocking acts of murder which stain the catalogue of crime in this section of the country, was committed by his negroes, on the person of Mr. Hamlin, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, on Friday night the 9th instant. It appears the murder of Mr. H. had been in contemplation for more than twelve months. Availing themselves of the absence of the overseer, the negroes carried into effect their horrid design—first by choking him to death, and then in a brush fire, prepared for burning tobacco plant patches, they consumed his body; and to avoid detection, literally pulverized his bones, strewn

ed them in the field, and turned them in with a plough. Mr. Hamlin was an enterprising and intelligent farmer, whose death will be much regretted by that class of the community particularly, and by society generally. Seventeen of the negroes, charged with the offence, have been committed to the jail of that county to await their trial before a special Court to be impanelled on Monday the 19th instant. Petersburg Intel.

Petersburg Intel.

A monster, in human shape, by the name of Christopher M'Govern, 60 years of age, was yesterday tried and convicted of a rape on his own daughter, a child of 17. The prisoner was addicted to intemperance, and had buried his wife but a fortnight previous to the commission of the unnatural crime of which he was convicted. The punishment is confinement in the State-Prison for life. We withhold any details.

N. Y. American.

NORFOLK, MARCH 9.

Launch of a new Sloop of War.—Another addition has been made to our gallant Navy, in a beautiful ship, destined, we trust, to do honor to her flag, as she has already done credit to the skill of her builders:—The sloop-of-war Natchez was yesterday afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, launched from the Navy Yard at Gosport, into the bosom of the waters, in the finest imaginable style, and amid the acclamations of thousands of spectators.—The Natchez is about 800 tons burthen, intended to carry 24 guns, and is another honorable specimen of the superior skill and intelligence of Mr. Francis Grice as a Naval Constructor.

After the launch, a numerous party of gentlemen and ladies repaired to the hospitable mansion of Commodore Barron, Commander of the Yard, where they were very agreeably entertained by the Commodore with an elegant collation and other refreshments. Herald.

Extract from a letter from Bennington, Vt. dated December, 1826.

"A very odd event happened lately in our neighborhood, viz:—Mr. Qubulon Stanhope, a farmer, living about five miles N. E. by N. of this township, having trained a couple of large bears to the plough and other services clapped them before his sled last week with twenty chipmunks of wheat for the New-City. The animals drew extremely well for four miles and a half; when the halter of the near bear giving way, the farmer set about repairing it; but whilst he was thus employed, the inhuman beast seizing him by the right leg, tore it miserably, and both bears hauling at once, ran away with the sled so that with the utmost difficulty he got home in four hours on foot.

"Messengers were despatched to look for the sled and cargo; and two days being spent in fruitless search, they were given up for lost:—But on the third at noon, the noise of a carriage near the house was heard, and young Gad Stanhope jumped up to see who was coming; when—behold! to his great astonishment, it proved to be the bears drawing the sled into the barn, with no earthly thing in it, except four large bears and three cubs. The lad, and two men that happened to be in the house ran nimbly and shut the door, and with my long gun, I shot them all through a crevice."

YORKVILLE, S. C. MARCH 24.—The

Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions has been setting in this place during the present week, Judge Waties presiding. The important case of the "State vs. William Tomason and Dempsey Reeves" came on for trial on Wednesday last. It excited great public interest, and the Court-House was crowded with spectators. After the testimony was closed on the part of the Defendants, the Solicitor was so deeply impressed with the overwhelming nature of the evidence, which went to prove that on the morning the robbery was said to have been committed, the Defendants were 12 miles from the place where the affair happened, that he deemed it his duty in frankness to state to the Court, further efforts to rebut it would be unavailing. He stated to the Court, that he was prepared to prove that the prosecutor, Capt. Charles M. Hart, was in possession of the full amount of money stated to have been taken from him, and that he was robbed. The case, after some appropriate remarks from the Judge, was submitted to the Jury without argument. They found a verdict of NOT GUILTY without leaving the Box.

We deem it proper to state, that the Judge remarked in substance, that, from the evidence, there could be no doubt but Capt. Hart had been robbed as alleged. But that, from the terror and confusion of mind, produced by the unexpected and sudden attack of the robbers, he had mistaken the persons who committed the act. He stated that there was no ground to believe the insinuation thrown out in the trial, that he had robbed himself. Advocate.

Green Peas were sold in the Charleston Market on the 10th, at \$1 50 a peck.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1827.

Cotton.—This article, it appears, by a late arrival from England, instead of advancing in price, has experienced a small depression.

The news from Greece, by late arrivals, is favorable. When the supplies now on their way from this country, shall be received, additional vigor will be infused into that heroic people, and their hands be strengthened in the support of the holy cause which they have, through so many difficulties, privations, and unparalleled sufferings, so nobly sustained. Complete triumph, we have little doubt, will ere long, crown their exertions, and reward them for all the sacrifices they have made, for all the sufferings they have endured.

Political missionaries, it would appear, have been dispersed through the country, charged with the execution of Mr. Van Buren's notable project of improving the press, by buying up or crushing all the refractory papers, which will not join in the deep mouthed cry raised by the Combination against the government. The \$50,000 fund has frequent drafts made upon it. New papers are rising up, like exhalations, in different parts of the country, without taking any of the preliminary steps for obtaining subscribers, &c.; for the reason, doubtless, that their brief existence will be nourished by the "fund," thereby rendering unnecessary a resort to the ordinary method of support. These papers are to influence public opinion—to denounce the Administration, libel the characters of men whose whole lives have been devoted to the service of their country, and extol such men as Benton, Van Buren, and other "traders in politics," whose claim to the confidence of the people is more than questionable; but if the intelligent citizens of this country can be influenced by such papers, to join in an indiscriminate opposition to government, we have much mistaken their character. Such papers, conducted by men whose bread depends on the most servile obedience, can never influence an intelligent and thinking people.

It is stated in the Trenton True American, an old leading republican paper in New-Jersey, that "thirty thousand dollars were raised to pay Duff Green for printing and publishing the United States' Telegraph, and for circulating thousands of his papers, filled with abuse of Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams, and their friends, free of expense, among the people of the different states." Duff Green calls this "ridiculous," and says it is as false as the statement, relative to the \$50,000 fund! A fine get-off. Neither statement, we suspect, is far from the truth—the sums may be something less, or a good deal larger than represented; but the important fact that large sums have been raised for the objects stated, is, we believe, strictly true.

Messrs. Van Buren and Cambreleng, of New-York, are now on a visit to the southern states. At the last accounts, they were in Charleston, whence, it is conjectured, they will proceed to Georgia, and probably to Tennessee. Their object, of course, is not known, except to the initiated; but it doubtless is connected with the schemes of the "combination." Northern men are not in the habit of making excursions of pleasure to the South, at this season of the year; and Mr. Van Buren, being a lawyer, has not, it is probable, any merely private business to call him here: it is not unreasonable, therefore, to conclude, that his object is a political one, and has relation to the arrangements agreed on in the nightly caucuses at Washington held towards the close of the late session of Congress. The necessary regulations, it is likely, will be made, to give a tone to public opinion at the south and prevent "premature commitments;" and every thing be prepared for the grand development next winter; while the people, good honest souls, are of course to believe, that all these secret manoeuvres are to promote their cause,

and result in their benefit. Well would it be for the "leaders," were the people so stupidly credulous—Mr. Van Buren might then go to England as Minister Plenipotentiary, or take any other station he might choose, and the other offices be assigned according to contract; but in the election of 1829, the people will make short work with these arrangements, and blow schemes and schemers "sky high! sky high!"

Gold.—Several new veins of this precious metal have been discovered in this county within a short time, and the knowing ones say they are rich. So far, we believe, they have furnished a liberal compensation to those who have labored at them; and one company have obtained 600 dwts. in the space of three weeks. We are promised a statement of the amount obtained by this company, which we shall publish, when received.

We copy the following, says the Baltimore Patriot, as one of the views of the Commerce of this country, which will probably be realized in a few years:

In the course of another year this entire interdict will effect an important revolution in the commerce of the Lake country and will be attended with effects highly favorable to the commerce and navigation of this country.

As soon as the prohibition takes effect, and the Canal from Oswego to the New-York Canal opens the communication from Lake Ontario to the Hudson, all the trade of that country will take the direction of New-York; we shall bring all our productions within the sphere of our commerce, and concentrate it in the great Northern emporium. Even when the interdict is removed, we shall find canals more safe than the dangerous rapids of the St. Lawrence. The expense less; the route to Europe and the West Indies shorter; a more steady and ample market; and a cheaper supply for the consumption of the interior. We have been heretofore induced to give great importance to the right to navigate the canals in operation are realized, it will equally comport with the interests of individuals, and the protection of our own institutions, by drawing our productions into our own channels, and holding at command our own resources.

Mr. STANLEY's health, we are happy to state, has so much improved, that he left here on Wednesday last for home. Before his departure, he rode out frequently in his carriage, from which he found not the slightest inconvenience. Dr. BECKWITH, at whose house he has lain from the commencement of his indisposition, thinks him entirely out of danger, and that he can travel to Newbern with perfect safety. *Raleigh Star.*

The Board for Internal Improvements met at Fayetteville, on Friday last, and the Cape-Fear Navigation Company held a meeting on the same day. After finishing their business, on Saturday, the Members of the former Board proceeded in the Steam Boat Henrietta, down the River, in order to take a view of the River and of the work carrying on below Wilmington. Measures, we believe, were taken at this meeting for resuming the exertions of the Cape-Fear Company to remove any obstructions which may yet remain to a free navigation between Fayetteville and Wilmington. Which being effected, the attention of the Company will then be given to the opening of the River above Fayetteville.

Raleigh Register.

We copy the following, as another indication of the signs of the times, from the New-York Commercial, a paper favorable to Gov. Clinton—

"VICE PRESIDENT.—After struggling all winter to maintain his place, we are correctly advised that Mr. Calhoun was at last compelled to yield his pretensions to a re-election to the Vice Presidency. The opposition would not sustain him, and so resolved in a caucus held on the 1st inst. Mr. Van Buren will be the opposition candidate—if he can. Mr. Calhoun looks to the Treasury Department. The N. Y. Enquirer of this morning, says Mr. Clinton will be the opposition candidate for Vice President. We don't believe it. There is but one office which would be promotion to Gov. Clinton. And that office we hope one day to see him fill."

The doctrine of Internal Improvements is gaining ground every day in the East and at the West, as well as at the central part of our country. During the past winter, in several of the States, standing commissioners have been appointed to give concert, system, and energy, to the strong impulses which are generally felt for Internal Improvements. After all the smoke and dust which may be raised upon the subject, to blind the eyes of the people, it will be found to be the true policy of the Union, and the motives which lead to an opposition will not long

be hid from any inquirer after the just principles on which the prosperity of the United States is to be permanently secured. The policy now pursued by some of the Virginia politicians would leave these United States as England was during the Heptarchy, when each Saxon chief made his own roads and fortresses, not with any view to the general convenience and prosperity of the land, but as much with a disposition to injure neighbouring governments as to benefit his own. *Nat. Journal.*

Misrepresentations.—In the Richmond Enquirer of the 8th of March, it is said when Mr. Wright was speaking, in the House of Representatives, on the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders, General Houston "turned round to him, and told him that it was impossible for him to notice any thing that he could say." We presume the paragraph was intended for effect, as it is the very reverse of the fact. General Houston, when Mr. Wright was called to order by Mr. McDuffie (!) for unparliamentary language, said he should only desire an opportunity of answering Mr. Wright, after he had done. It would be too great a tax on the magnanimity of the Editor of the Enquirer to ask him to correct the error. *ib.*

Virginia again outdone.—A bill has been reported in the Legislature of Louisiana giving to Mrs. Randolph, the daughter of Thomas Jefferson, \$10,000 in Stock, bearing an interest of 6 per cent per annum, redeemable in ten years or sooner."

CAUCUSING.—The National Intelligencer, in one of its articles on the "Signs of the Times," gives the following as the rumour of the day.

"It is due to the frankness of these strictures, that we should keep nothing back from our readers. We are far from being disposed to draw from facts which are known, any inferences which they do not warrant. Still less shall we state as fact, any thing which we do not personally know. We wish, therefore, to be distinctly understood as giving no authority of ours to what rumor says, when we state it as a common report, that a regular weekly Caucus was held, during the last session, and particularly during the latter part of it, composed of Members of the Opposition, at which some one of the number presided and another acted as Secretary; that, when thus formally organized, public questions were there discussed, with reference to their political expediency, and their bearing on the Presidential election; and that regular votes were taken, the whole body considering itself bound by the decisions of the major part of it. We shall not pretend to name the place of meeting, much less the number or names of those who attended. It is said, however, that all these particulars are susceptible of proof. Nevertheless, if Mr. Benton, Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Rowan, or any of the respectable gentlemen who belong to the party, will give his word of honor that no such meetings were held at any time during the session, or for any purpose, we shall with heartfelt pleasure contradict the whole story, and vindicate the Opposition from so gross a calumny as, if false, this would be."

By late information from the Indians, we apprehend that the Agent will meet with but little difficulty in negotiating for the balance of land to which Georgia may be entitled, beyond the limits of the New Treaty.—*Patriot.*

Lord Kelly had a remarkably red face. One day Foote solicited him to look over his garden wall to ripen his melons.

Every man his own Miller.
THE subscriber having purchased the right for Benbow's Patent Horizontal Grist Mill, for the counties of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, will have them constantly on hand, finished in a neat and durable manner, to operate by hand or horse power. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine this Mill. The proprietor will also sell single rights for making and using the above Mills.
BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.
Mecklenburg, March, 1827.—630

Patent Grist Mill.
THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent for his improvement in the Grist Mill, informs the public that he will dispose of individual rights, or rights for Counties or States, on terms that will enable the purchaser to make a profit on his purchase. The stones of his Mill running in counter directions, renders it obvious that it creates less friction and gains more action with a small power than can be obtained by any other invention. He will have one in complete operation in Greensborough in a few days.
BENJAMIN OVERMAN.
Greensboro', N. C. March 17, 1827.—327.

Wanted,
BY the subscriber, one or two apprentices to the Carpenter's business, to whom good encouragement will be given.—Also, a Journeyman.
WM. H. STANDLEY.
April 2, 1827.—327

Apprentices.
WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, North-Carolina, April 1, 1827.

A. Wm. A. Kerr, 2.
L. Margaret A. Lowrie,
Isaac Alexander, John Lawson, 2,
Maj. Thos. Alexander, Wm. K. Lemmond, 2,
Sample Alexander, William Lees,
Wm. T. Alexander, Jean Lemmond,
Rev. A. Anderson, Wm. Lucky.
Miles B. Abernathy,
Sally Auten, Benjamin Morrow,
Robt. V. Allison, Rev. R. H. Morrison, 2,
W. J. Alexander, 2, David McDonald,
B. John M'Quay,
R. Banks, Anna M'Laure,
David Brown, Almeron Miles,
Absalom Black, Thomas A. Mera,
Poladore Brickell, Capt. Black, 5,
Mr. Blakely, John M'Cool,
Elizabeth Banker, Robert M'Kinley,
Jacob Bostain, Alexander M'Ree,
Samuel Boyes, Philemon Morris,
Upton Byram, Roderick M'Cawley,
Wm. Boyle, Sam. Montgomery, 2,
Joseph Blackwood, James Montgomery,
James Brown, John Morris,
C. John M'Faven,
David F. Caldwell, Margaret Miller,
George Cross, Thomas M'Corkle,
Aaron Conner, Margaret N. Martin.
Wm. Culverhouse, 2, Thomas G. Neel,
Joseph Cloney, O. Braley Oates,
John Cagle, Nathan Orr,
James D. Craig, John H. Orr,
Martha Cowan, P.
James Caps, William Reid, 2,
John Coston, Rev. John Rooker,
D. Thomas Dunn, Alex. Robison,
John Davis, 3, Wm. Rudisill,
John Dulin, Margaret Rodgers,
David Dougherty, Dr. Joseph Ross,
John Dow, 2, Mr. Roddin,
James Dinkins, William Robison,
Thomas Davis, Joseph Reed,
Lewis Dinkins, William Ross,
E. Peter Royle,
Charles Elms, 4, George Rose,
John Emerson, S. H. Smith,
Frederick Ezell, D. V. Sullivan,
F. Henry Foster, Hugh Smith,
Wm. Flinn, 2, John G. Smartt,
David G. Flankin, Abraham Scott, 2,
Reuben Freeman, Jesse Stilwell,
Charles Fowler, Arthur Stafford,
Samuel Fraser, Elles or Asa Smith,
G. Thomas Gillespie, Joseph Sprout,
Thomas W. Gilmer, Wm. P. Springs,
Samuel Givens, Thomas Spratt,
Samuel Graham, 2, John Stinson,
H. John Henderson, 2, Thomas Sharp,
Taylor Hutchison, 2, Robert Sloan,
John Hutchison, James Spratt, 2,
John W. Herron, James Sloan,
Thomas Harbeson, Jesse Stilwell,
Mr. Holbrook, Arthur Stafford,
Henry Hoover, Elles or Asa Smith,
Thomas Houston, Joseph Sprout,
Capt. Hartgrove, Wm. P. Springs,
Isaac Henderson, Thomas Spratt,
John Hays, John Stinson,
Moses Hays, Thomas Sharp,
Thomas Hutchison, Robert Sloan,
Elizabeth C. Houston, Martha Stewart,
Thomas Henry, William Scott,
Silas Hunter, Mois Stuckling,
Dr. Saml. Henderson, Peggy Spring-
John Hudson, T.
John Hargrove, 2, G. A. Thompson, 2,
Dr. Thomas Harris, Joseph Thompson,
Wm. Hall, 4, John Thomas,
George M. Harris, P. Thompson,
Carns Henderson, 2, Thomas B. Todd,
J. Daniel Towle.
K. Andrew Jones, W.
Philip Johnson, James Wilson, 2,
Reuben Jonson, Jas. Williamson, or
Henry Jamison, Wm. Byram,
David Johnson, Thomas Winchester,
Robert Johnson, John Walker,
Isaac Jamison, A. Wheeler,
Samuel Johnson, 2, Robt. Wilson,
R. K. Keer, John Witherspoon,
H. Kirkpatrick, sen. Edward Weir,
Thomas Kennedy, 2, Dr. S. F. Williamson,
Charles Kiker, George Wilson.
Y. Marcus Kennedy, Elias Young,
183—327 WM. SMITH, P. M.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, Feb'y. Sessions, 1827
Vincent Reed, ORIGINAL Attachment,
Thomas Davis, levied on three Stage
Horses.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him.
I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
630.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, Feb'y. Sessions, 1827.
Lawson H. Alexander, ORIGINAL Attachment,
Herbert S. Kimble, levied on the hands of William Smith, and him summoned as Garnishee.

Ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there replevy and plead, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.
I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
630.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, Feb'y. Sessions, 1827.
William Smith, ORIGINAL Attachment,
John Cole, levied on three Stage
Horses.

Ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next May term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there replevy and plead, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.
I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
640.—pr. adv. \$2.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.
Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Iredell County Court, I will sell, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 24th day of April next, at the residence of William Falls, in the lower end of Iredell county,

Nine likely young NEGROES,
consisting of Boys and Girls, belonging to the heirs of Capt. Gilbreath Falls, deceased.
Six months' credit will be given. Bond and approved security will be required.
THEOPHILUS FALLS,
Administrator de bonis non.
March 22, 1827.—326

Valuable Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Robert Abernathy, jun. to me, to secure the payment of a certain debt therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell, for cash, at Beattie's Ford, in Lincoln county, on the 10th day of April next, the following property, to wit:

Eleven or twelve NEGROES,
Consisting of two men, one woman, boy and children, all likely, young, and of excellent character. Also, the

Tract of LAND
Whereon said Abernathy lives, with a Cotton Machine on it; and another tract, on the Catawba river, about two miles above Beattie's Ford, containing 296 acres, being part of David Hutchinson's tract of land. If all should not be sold on the day appointed, the sale will continue next day.
ROBERT H. BURTON, Trustee.
March 6, 1827.—426

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell, on a credit, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on Monday, the 23d day of April next, being the time of the Superior Court, that

Valuable Tract of Land,
On which the widow of the late John Moore resides, containing 560 acres, and situated immediately on the Catawba River, between Thompson's and Tool's farms.
ANDREW HOYL.
Lincoln County, March 19, 1827.—427

Notice.

THAT I have given my note, payable to John K. Houston, for the consideration of twenty dollars; which I forewarn any person from trading for, as I have never received value for the same, and am determined not to pay it.
326 DAVIDSON HENDERSON.

LIBERTY.

THAT elegant bay HORSE, will stand the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, every day of the week, except Saturdays, on which days he will stand at John McCoy's, near Hopewell meeting-house, commencing on the 2d Saturday in April. LIBERTY will be let to mares at the moderate rates of three dollars the season; one dollar and fifty cents the single leap, the money to be paid at the time of service, or the mare will be considered as put by the season; six dollars to insure a mare with foal. Great care and precaution will be taken to avoid accidents; but I will not be liable for any. The season to commence the 2d of April and end on the 16th June.

DESCRIPTION.—LIBERTY is a beautiful bay, sixteen hands high, eight years old this spring, well proportioned and possessing great muscular power. Liberty was got by old Prince Laboo.
ALANSON ALEXANDER.
March 23, 1827.—326

DOCTORS

Thos. I. Johnson & Thos. Harris,
HAVING associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services, in the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They can at all times be found, at their newly established shop, on the lot formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Henderson, two hundred yards south of the Court-House, except when professionally engaged. They are in daily expectation of a fresh and genuine assortment of Medicine from Philadelphia and New-York. 23*

Mendinhall's Patent Grist Mill.

THE subscriber, being legally appointed agent for the county of Mecklenburg, offers for sale patents for making and using the above patent Mills, to all such as may apply.
JAMES DINKINS.
10th March, 1827.—627.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

HAVLAND & ASHFIELD
OFFER,
AT 304, KING-STREET,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—
108 Kegs White LEAD, warranted pure,
385 Do. do. good,
160 Do. Spanish Brown,
80 Do. Venetian Red,
20 Bbls. Whiting, English,
25 Do. Linseed Oil, Philadelphia.
10 Hhds. Copperas,
18 Kegs Verdigris,
75 Do. Yellow Ochre,
1200 Lbs. Putty, in bladders,
4 Bbls. Copal and Japan Varnish,
8 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine,
4 Hhds. Lamp Black,
407 Boxes Window Glass, embracing all sizes, from 7 by 9, to 22 by 28. Logwood in stick and chipped; chipped Camwood; Nicaragua; Fustic; Redwood; Indigo, Spanish and Carolina;—Fullers' and Dyers' articles of all kinds.
H. & A. can inform Merchants and other Dealers, that they are daily receiving additions, to their stock from their house in New-York ed fancy that inducements are afforded to purchasers to call as above.
Charleston, Dec. 20, 1826.—Smith 25.

Constable's Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

Poetry.

THE FRIEND.

BY J. ROBY.

There is a Friend, whose love
Is closer than a brother's;
Tender, endearing, 'tis above
E'en fondness like a mother's,
She may forget her suckling's cry,—
His ear attends the feeblest sigh.

On Him thy panting breast,
By care and anguish riven,
Bleeding and torn, hath found its rest,
From other refuge driven;
And earth, with all its joys and fears,
Hath ceased to bring or smiles or tears.

Morn's dew-enamelled flowers,
The cloud through azure sweeping,
Their brightness owe to sadder hours,
Their calm, to storms and weeping—
That Friend shall thus each tear illumine—
To forms of glory shape that gloom.

Eve's sapphire cloud hath been
Dark as the brow of sorrow;
Those dew-pearls wreathed in emerald green,
Once wept a coming morrow;
But glory sprang o'er earth and sky,
And all was light and ecstasy.

Yon star upon the brow
Of night's grey coronet,
Morn's radiant blush, eve's ruddy glow,
Had yon bright sun ne'er set,—
Were hidden still from mortal sight,
Lost in impenetrable light.

Then should afflictions come,
Dark as the shroud of even,
A thousand glitter from
The burning arch of heaven!
Though earth be wrapt in doubt and gloom,
New splendours dawn o'er daylight's tomb.

And who that azure hung
With lamps of living fire?
Who, when the hosts of morning sung,
First listened to their quire?
The man of sorrows, mercy sent—
In heaven the God! th' Omnipotent!

He is that Friend, whose love,
Nor life nor death shall sever;
Eternal as yon throne above,
Unchanged, endures for ever.
What wouldst thou more, frail fabric of the dust,
Omnipotence thy Shield—thy Refuge—Trust.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

HANNAH LAMOND AND THE EAGLE.

Some people have a trick of describing incidents as having happened within their own observation, when, in fact, they were at the time lying asleep in bed, and disturbing the whole house with the snore of their dormitory. Such is too often the character of the eye-witnesses of the present age. Now, I would not claim personal acquaintance with an incident I had not seen—no, not for fifty guineas per sheet; and, therefore, I warn the reader not to believe the following little story about an eagle and child (by the way, that is the Derby crest, and favorite sign of inns in the north of England,) on the alleged authority of the writer of this article. "I tell the tale as 'twas told to me," by the schoolmaster of the parish alluded to above, and if the incident never occurred, then must he have been one of the greatest and most gratuitous of liars that ever taught the young idea how to shoot. For my single self, I am by nature credulous. Many extraordinary things happen in this life, and though 'seeing is believing,' so likewise 'believing is seeing,' as every one must allow who reads the following pages of this Magazine.

Almost all the people in the parish were leading in their meadow hay (there were not in all its ten miles square twenty acres of rye grass) on the same day of midsummer, so drying was the sunshine and the wind—and huge heaped up wains that almost hid from view the horses that drew them along the sward beginning to get green with a second growth, were moving in all directions towards the snug farm yards. Never had the parish before seemed so populous. Jocund was the balmy air, with laughter, whistle and song. But the Tree gnomen threw the shadow of "one o'clock" on the green dial face of the earth—the horses were unyoked and took instantly to grazing—groups of men, women, lads, lasses and children, collected under grove and bush, and hedgerow—graces were pronounced, some of them rather too tedious, in presence of the mantling milk-cans, bullion bars of butter, and crackling cakes; and the great Being who gave them that day their daily bread, looked down from his Eternal Throne, well pleased with the piety of his thankful creatures.

The Great Golden Eagle, the pride and the pest of the parish, stooped down and away with something in his talons. —One single sudden female shriek— and then shouts and outcries as if a church spire had tumbled down on a congregation at a sacrament! "Hannah Lamond's bairn!" was the loud fast spreading cry.—"The Eagle's ta'en off Hannah Lamond's bairn!" and many hundred feet were in another instant hurrying towards the mountain. Two miles of hill and dale, and copse, and shingle, and many intersecting brooks lay between; but in an incredibly short time the foot of the mountain was alive with people. Theeyrie was well known, and both old birds were visible on the rockledge. But who shall steal that dizzy cliff, which Mark Stuart, the Sailor, who had been at the storming of many a fort, attempted in vain. All kept gazing, weeping, wringing of hands in vain rooted to the ground, or running backward and forwards, like so many ants essaying their new wings in discomfiture.—"What's the use—what's the use o' ony puir human means? We have no power but in prayer!" and many knelt down—fathers and mothers thinking of their own babies—as if they would force the deaf heavens to hear!

Hannah Lamond had all this while been sitting on a rock, with a face perfectly white, and eyes like those of a mad person, fixed on the eyrie. Nobody had noticed her; for strong as all sympathies with her had been at the swoop of the Eagle, they were now swallowed up in the agony of eye sight. "Only last Sabbath was my sweet wee wean baptized in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost!" and on uttering these words, she flew off through the breakers; and over the huge stones—up—up—up, faster than ever huntman ran in to the death—fearless as a goat playing among the precipices. No one doubted, no one could doubt, that she would soon be dashed to pieces. But have not people who walk in their sleep obedient to the mysterious guidance of dreams, clomb the walls of old ruins, and found footing, even in decrepitude, along the edge of the unguarded battlements, and down dilapidated staircases, deep as draw wells, or coal pits, and returned with open, fixed, and unseeing eyes, unharmed to their beds at midnight? It is all the work of the soul, to whom the body is a slave; and shall not the agony of a mother's passion—who sees her baby, whose warm mouth had just left her breast, hurried off by a demon to a hideous death, bear her limbs aloft wherever there is dust to dust, till she reach that devouring den, and fiercer and more furious far, in the passion of love, than any bird of prey that ever bathed its beak in blood, throttle the fiends that with their heavy wings would fain flap her down the cliffs, and hold up her child in deliverance before the eye of the all seeing God?

No stop—no stay—she knew not that she drew her breath. Beneath her feet Providence fastened every loose stone, and to her hands strengthened every root. How was she ever to descend? That fear, then, but once crossed her heart, as up—up—to the little image made of her own flesh and blood. "The God who holds me now from perishing—will not the same God save me when my child is on my bosom?" Down came the fierce rushing of the eagle's wings—each bird dashing close to her head, so that she saw the yellow of their wrathful eyes. All at once they quailed and were cowed.—Yelling they flew off to the stump of an ash jutting out of a cliff, a thousand feet above the cataract, and the Christian mother falling across the eyrie, in the midst of bones and blood, clasped her child—dead—dead—dead—no doubt—but unmangled and untorn, and swaddled up just as it was when she laid it down asleep among the fresh hay in a nook of the harvest field. Oh! what pangs of perfect blessedness transfixed her heart from that faint feeble cry—"It lives—it lives—it lives!" and baring her bosom with loud laughter, and eyes dry as stones, she felt the lips of the unconscious innocent once more murmuring at the fount of life and love! "Oh thou great and thou dreadful God! whether hast thou brought me, one of the most sinful of thy creatures? Oh, save my soul, lest it perish, even for thy own name's sake! O Thou, who didst save sinners, have mercy upon me!"—Cliffs, chasms, blocks of stones, and the skeletons of old trees—far—far down—and dwindled into specks, were a 1000 creatures of her own kind stationary, or running to and fro! Was that the sound of the waterfall, or the faint roar of voices? Is that her native strength? Never more shall it be rocked by her foot!—Here must she die; and when her breast is exhausted, her baby too! And those horrid beaks and eyes, and talons, and wings, will

return, and her child will be devoured at last, even within the dead bosom that can protect it no more.

Where, all this while, was Mark Stuart, the sailor? Half way up the cliffs. But his eyes had got dim, and his head dizzy, and his heart sick—and he who had so often reeled the top-gallant sail, when at midnight the coming of the gale was heard afar, covered his face with his hands, and dared look no longer on the swimming heights. "And who will take care of my poor bed-ridden mother," thought Hannah, whose soul, through the exhaustion of many passions, could no more retain in its grasp that hope which it had clutched in despair. A voice whispered, "God." She looked round, expecting to see an angel, but nothing moving except a rotten branch, that under its own weight, broke off from the crumbling rock. Her eye, by some secret sympathy of her soul with the inanimate object, watched its fall; and it seemed to stop not far off, on a platform. Her child was bound within her bosom—she remembered not how or when—but was safe; and scarcely daring to open her eyes, she slid down the shelving rocks, and found herself on a small piece of firm root bound soil with the top of bushes appearing below. With fingers suddenly strengthened into the power of iron she swung herself down by briar, and broom, and heather, and dwarf birch. There, a loosened stone fell. There, the shingle rattled down the crags, and she hesitated not to follow.—Her feet bounded against the huge stone that stopped them, but she felt no pain. Her body was callous as the cliff. Steep as the wall of a house was now the side of the precipice. But it was matted with ivy, centuries old—long ago dead, and without a single green leaf; but with thousands of arm-thick stems petrified into the rock, and covering it as with a trellice. She bound her baby to her neck, and with hands and feet clung to that fearful ladder. Turning round her head and looking down, lo! the whole population of the parish—so great was the multitude, on their knees! and hush, the voices of psalms! a hymn breathing the spirit of the multitude! Sad and solemn was the strain, but nothing dirge-like, breathing not of death but deliverance. Often had she sung that tune, perhaps the very words, but them she heard not: in her own hut, she and her mother—or in her kirk, along with all the congregation. An unseen hand seemed fastening her fingers to the ribs of ivy, and in a sudden inspiration, believing that her life was to be saved, she became almost as fearless as if she had been changed into a winged creature. Again her feet reached stones and earth; the psalm hushed; but a tremulous sobbing voice was close beside her, and lo! a she goat, with two little kids at her feet!—"What heights," thought she, "do these creatures climb—but the dam will lead down her kids by the easiest paths, for oh! even in brute creatures what is the holy power of a mother's love!" and turning round her head, she kissed her sleeping baby and for the first time she wept.

Over-head frowned the front of the precipice, never touched before by human hand or foot. No one had ever dreamt of scaling it, and the Golden Eagles knew that well, in their instinct, as before they built their eyrie, they had brushed it with their wings. But all the rest of this part of the mountain side, though scarred, and seamed, and chasmed, was yet accessible—and more than one person in the parish had reached the bottom of the Glead's Cliff.—Many were now attempting it—and ere this cautious mother had followed her dumb guides a hundred yards, though among dangers that, although enough to terrify the stoutest heart, were traversed by her without a shudder, the head of one man appeared, and then the head of another, and she knew that God had delivered her and her child in safety, into the care of their fellow creatures. Not a word was spoken—eyes said enough; she hushed her friends with uplifted eyes pointed to the guides sent her to Heaven. Small green plants where those creatures nibble the wild flowers, became now more frequent—trodden lines, almost as easy as sheep paths, showed that the dam had not led her young into danger, and now the brush wood dwindled away into struggling shrubs, and the party stood on a little eminence above the stream, and forming part of the stroth.

There had been some trouble and agitation, much sobbing, and many tears, among the multitude, while the mother was scaling the cliffs—sublime was the shout that echoed afar the moment she reached the eyrie—then had succeeded a silence deep as death; in a little while arose that hymning prayer, succeeded supplication—the wildness of thankful and congratulatory joy had next its

sway; and now that her salvation was sure, the great crowd rustled like a wind-swept wood. And for whose sake was all this alternation of agony? A poor humble creature unknown to many even by name; one who had but few friends, nor wished for more, contented to work all day, here, there, any where, that she might be able to support her aged mother and her little child; and who on Sabbath took her seat in an obscure pew, set apart for paupers, in the kirk!

"Fall back and give her fresh air!" said the old minister of the parish; and the circle of close faces widened round her lying in death. "Gie me the bonny bit bairn into my arms," cried first one mother, and then another, and it was tenderly handed round the circle of kisses, many of the snooded maidens bathing its face in tears. "There's not a single scratch upon the poor innocent, for the Eagle you see maus hae stuck its taloons into the lang claes and the shawl. Blin' blin' maun they be who see not the finger o' God in this thing!"

Hannah started up from her swoon looking wildly round, cried, "Oh the Bird—the Bird!—the Eagle—the Eagle!" The Eagle has carried off my bonny wee Walter, is there nane to pursue? A neighbour put her baby into her breast, and shutting her eyes, and smiting her forehead, the sorely bewildered creature said in a low voice, "And waaken—oh! tell me if I'm waaken, or, if a'this be the work of a fever, and the delirium of a dream?"

Hannah Lamond was not yet twenty years old—and although she was a mother,—and you may guess what a mother—yet—frown not, fair and gentle reader—frown not, pure and stainless as thou art—to her belonged not the sacred name of wife—and that baby was the child of sin and shame—yes—the child of misery, baptized in tears.—She had loved—trusted—been betrayed—and deserted. In sorrow and solitude uncomfited and despised—she bore her burthen. Dismal had been the hour of travail—and she feared her mother's heart would have broken, even when her own was cleft in twain. But how healing is forgiveness—like to the wounds of the forgiving and forgiven. And then Hannah knew that although guilty before God, her guilt, was not such as her fellow creatures deemed it—for oh! there were dreadful secrets which should never pass her lips against the father of her child! so she bowed down her young head—and soiled it with the ashes of repentance—walking with her eyes on the ground as she again entered the kirk—yet not fearing to lift them up to heaven during the prayer. Her sadness inspired a general pity—she was excluded from no house she had heart to visit—no coarse comment—nor bald jest accompanied the notice people took of her baby—no licentious rustic presumed on her frailty, for the pale, melancholy face of the nursing mother, weeping as she sung the lullaby, forbade all such approach—and the universal sentiment of indignation drove from the parish the heartless and unprincipled seducer—if all had been known, too weak word for his crime—who left thus to pine in sorrow, and in shame, far worse than sorrow—one who, till her unhappy fall, had been held up by every mother as an example to her daughters, of sense and modesty—and the meek unoffending piety of a Christian Faith.

Never—never once had she striven to cease to love her betrayer—but she had striven—and an appeased conscience had enabled her to do so—to think not of him now that he had deserted her for ever. Sometimes his image, as well in love as in wrath, passed before the eye of her heart—but she closed it in tears of blood—and the phantom disappeared. Thus all the love towards him that slept—but was not dead—arose in yearnings of still more exceeding love towards his child. Round its head was gathered all hope of comfort—of peace—of reward of her repentance. One of its smiles was enough to brighten up the darkness of the future. In her breast—on her knee, in its cradle, she regarded it with a perpetual prayer. And this feeling, it was, with all the overwhelming tenderness of affection, all the invigorating power of passion, that under the hand of God bore her up and down that fearful mountain's brow, and after the hour of rescue and deliverance, stretched her on the green sward like a corpse.

The rumour of the miracle soon circled the mountain's base, and a strange story without names was told of the Wood ranger of the Cairn Forest, by a wayfaring man. Anxious to know what truth there was in it, he crossed the hill, and making his way through the sullen crowd, went up to the eminence and beheld, just recovering from her final swoon her whom he had so wickedly ruined, and so basely deserted. His

see, and groans, and hootings, and fierce eyes, and clenched hands, assailed and threatened him on every side.

His heart died within him, not in fear, but in remorse. What a worm he felt himself to be, and fain would have been to become a worm, that to escape all that united human scorn, he might have wriggled away in slime into some hole of the earth! But the meek eye of Hannah met his in perfect forgiveness—a tear of pity—a faint smile of love. All his better nature rose within him, & all his worse nature was quelled. "Yes, good people, you do right to cover me with your scorn.—But what is your scorn to the wrath of God? The Evil One has been often with me in the world, the same voice that often whispered me to murder her—but here I am—not to offer retribution—for that may not—will not—must not be; guilt must not mate with innocence. I deserve death, and I am willing here, on this spot, to deliver myself into the hands of justice. Allen Calder—I call on you to seize your prisoner."

The moral sense of the people, when instructed by knowledge and enlightened by religion, what else is it but the voice of God? Their anger subsided at once into a serene satisfaction—and that soon softened, in sight of her who alone aggrieved, alone felt nothing but tenderest forgiveness, into a confused compassion for the man who, bold and bad as he had been, had undergone many solitary torments, and nearly fallen in his uncompanioned misery into the power of the Prince of Darkness. The old clergyman, whom all revered, put the contrite man's hand in hers, whom he swore to love and cherish all his days—and, ere summer was over, Hannah was the mistress of a family, in a house not much inferior to a Manse. Her mother, now that not only her daughter's reputation was freed from stain, but her innocence also proved, renewed her youth. And although the worthy school-master, who told me the tale so much better than I have been able to repeat it, confessed that the wood-ranger never became altogether a saint—nor acquired the edifying habit of pulling down the corners of his mouth, and turning up the whites of his eyes—yet he assured me that he never afterwards heard any thing very seriously to his prejudice—that he became in due time an elder of the Kirk—gave his children a religious education—erring only in making rather too much of a pet of his eldest born, whom, even when grown up to manhood, he never called by any other name than the Eagle.

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

Professor Seyffarth, of Leipzig, who arrived at Naples on Oct. 3d, had previously passed 3 months at Rome, where he found and deciphered a very considerable number of Egyptian antiquities, which are not so much in great museums as dispersed in the Vatican, the Capitol, the Palace Conservatori, the Propaganda, the Villa Albani, and in the possession of many private persons, besides the thirteen obelisks. Free access to all these treasures was given him in the most liberal manner; and, what never before occurred, the copying of the obelisks was executed with the evident good-will of the government, through the intervention of the resident foreign ambassadors, Professor S. himself superintending the work. He found, particularly, an extraordinary number of statues and utensils of the Egyptians, of admirable workmanship, and also many large statues and papyri. The latter are for the most part historical, relating to all the dynasties of the sovereigns of Egypt from Menos to the times of the Romans from which it appears, among other things, that Osiris was a real person. He found a picture of a Jew in bonds, at Munich & Turin, also under a mummy, and with it a writing, from which it clearly appeared that the state of slavery to which the Jews were reduced was alluded to. Besides these monuments, he met with others of a rarer description and of greater utility. He found the Old and New Testaments in the Sefitic, and the Pentateuch in the Memphitic dialect, the Acts of the Councils of Nicaea and Ephesus in the Coptic language; also, Coptic glossaries and grammars in the Arabic language, from which among other things, the Coptic numeral system is incontrovertibly demonstrated.

Vanity.—A man who is proud of his property will sometimes call himself poor, that you may sooth his fancy by contradicting him. A great beauty will likewise pretend to believe that she makes an ordinary appearance; and, "In hopes of contradiction, oft will say, Methinks I look most horrible to day."

The most effectual way to mortify such persons is to pretend to believe them, and to acknowledge that there is some truth in their assertions.

A man is thirty years old before he has any thought of his fortune; it is not completed before fifty; he falls to building in his old age and dies by the time his house is in a condition to be painted and glazed.